

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- This tilting or snapping can either be designed such that it is irreversible, i.e. that it can only be carried out from the first to the second position once without destruction, or it can be given such that moving it back to the first position is possible without breaking. It has nevertheless to be pointed out that it is not the principal aim so to speak by moving into the ~~first~~first position fix the data carrier in the fastening device and to, for removal of the data carrier, bring the fastening device back into a first position. Quite on the contrary, the aim is to bring the connecting element once into its second position, and to remove as well as insert the data carrier while leaving the connecting element in its second position. Typically therefore, the connecting element is usually hidden in its second, so to speak pretensioned position between the tongues, and for the end-user it is generally not visible that the connecting element had been manufactured in another, first position before. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- A first embodiment of the present invention is shown in Fig. 1 and 2. Fig. 1b) shows a top view onto a fastening device. All elements shown are made of polypropylene (PP). The fastening device is fixed in a cassette 18 or forms integral part of such a cassette 18. Of the cassette 18 only the middle part 1 is shown, which generally is provided as a flat surface made of plastic, and which comes to lie below the CD 2. Generally such a fastening device is designed to take up data carriers like CDs or DVDs with a central

opening, as an example in the following only CDs shall however be mentioned without excluding other data carriers with central openings. Furthermore, it has to be pointed out that such a fastening device can be combined or supplemented with additional clamping devices, which fix the CD 2 on its peripheral border. The surface defining the middle 1 has a thickness of 1.4 mm. The fastening device additionally comprises a supporting ring 8, onto which the CD, if it is fixed in the fastening device, is resting, or onto which, in case of several CDs, the CD on the bottom is resting. The supporting ring 8 has a diameter of 30 mm, such that the CD is not touching the supporting ring with its data carrying area. The supporting ring 8 has a width of 1 mm. Immediately adjacent to the supporting ring 8 on its radial inner side, there is provided an inner disc shaped area 10, which in its center carries a crown of 8 tongues 3,3'. Alternatingly, these tongues are provided with noses 6, by means of which the CD is retained. Between the tongues 3,3' there is provided slots 4, which however only extend to the foot portion of the tongues, and not to the inner part 10. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- From Fig. 1a) it can among other things be seen, how the crown of tongues, which is fixed onto a ring (within the radial inner boundary 12) with large thickness of the material, forms a quasi stiff unit, which by means of the flexible part 11 is connected to the outer part of the middle part 1. If a cassette 18 comprising such a fastening device is dropped in the direction of the axis of the fastening device, the unit defined by the CD 2 and the crown of tongues 3,3' is allowed to yield elastically, and the power of the fall or the moment exerted by the CD, respectively, can thus not act onto the elasticity of the tongues, and correspondingly the CD cannot fall out of the crown. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Correspondingly, as indicated with reference numeral 14', the connecting element 14 is brought into its second position 14' after manufacturing, in a downwards motion, and subsequently the upper surface of the knob is located slightly below the upper surface of the tongues 3,3'. By means of this folding down (or snapping motion, because in the second position, the connecting element is again in a stable state, i.e. the element does not without external force shift back into its first position) by means of the strips 15 (pre-)tension of the tongues is provided, leading to an increased restoring force of the tongues if they are forced in an inner direction, i.e. towards the axis of symmetry of the fastening device. Therefore, the data carrier is fixed more efficiently in the fastening device. However, the shifting from the first to the second position is not a closing of the fastening device, which subsequently leads to a situation, that the data carrier cannot be removed from the cassette 18 if the connecting element 14' is in its second position. Quite on the contrary, the fastening device is designed such that the knob 16 always remains in its second position, and that the removal as well as insertion is possible in this position. The shifting from the first to the second position is only there to increase the restoring force which cannot be achieved due to the materials used in the manufacturing and/or due to their thickness, by means of the mentioned pretension. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The knob additionally has the advantage, that for removal of the data carrier this knob can simply be pressed down, correspondingly then the tongues tilt towards the inner side and the CD can easily be removed from the cassette 18. Very often, if one presses down corresponding fastening devices without connecting element, fingers get stuck between the tongues if the tongues are tilting toward the inner side. --